BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1865 NO. 45

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1865.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

Economics.—We are all beings of curiosity. The "local" is no exception to the general rule; and, out of pure curiosity he visited Market Square yesterday. Not exactly pure curiosity either, for although he did not wish to purchase any thing, (upon the same principle that Jack did not wish to eat any supper,) he desired "to spy out the nakedness of the land;" and although he cannot exactly say, in the language of an ex-tinguished orator, scholar, patriot and original secessionist, that he could have "wiped up with a pocket handkerchief"—not "all the blood," but—all the provisions "shed," yet verily it would not have required many empty stomachs to have "wiped up" all he there saw in the provision line. Frozen potatoes at $[illegible] per bushel was enough to suffice for breakfast. Are our country friends afraid of Confederate money? If so, indeed are they frightened at a shadow. This is a stomachic view of the matter; and appeals to the stomach have ever been more potent than those to that obsolete article—the heart.

Tithe Sorghum.—We have seen some specimens of the tithe sorghum delivered at this depository—at least we were told it was sorghum, for we could never have recognized it—which beggars description. We think it probable the tithes were paid in unboiled juice of the cane.— The barrels we saw had fermented—the bungs were taken out to let the extraneous matter escape, and this matter looked very much like [illegible] filled with lumps of dirt. And of such are our soldiers fed on, for [illegible] can neither [illegible] nor sell it.

The Danville (Va.) "Register" says that Hoke's division was detained several days at that place on its way to Wilmington, on account of the want of adequate facilities for transportation on the Piedmont road. [illegible] states there is "a screw loose." Just [illegible] all government undertakings. The government [illegible] a great goose which all feel at liberty to pluck; and its own officials do the principal part of the plucking.— We have heard the Piedmont road more heartily and more universally cursed than all other roads put together.

Hiring Day.—Yesterday was hiring day in Raleigh, and the regions round about Market Square and Ashton & Co's establishment were densely thronged with a part-colored population. The lighter shades (mostly) came to hire—the darker shades to be hired. Negro men brought from $400 to $800 each; women and boys from $[illegible] to $[illegible], notes payable twelve months hence. Add food and clothing, and what will a negro cost? What will the notes for hire have to be paid in by the 1st of January, 1866? We merely ask the question out of curiosity, and do not care whether it is answered or not.

A Good Sign.—Passing by the City Guard House yesterday we saw the door opened for the purpose of [illegible] the room, [illegible] having been found putting on airs enough to give him a "local habitation and a name" in that institution. The gates of Janus were closed only during universal peace. Did the same rule apply to our Guard House its doors would stand open for many a day, in our opinion.

Queer Signs.—There are times not only of queer signs, but of queer realities; and the best illustration of a combination of both that we have seen is furnished by two small pieces of white pine plank at a certain door in this city.— On one of them is marked "Confederate Paymaster," and on the other, "No money on Hand." Fancy and fact there blend harmoniously.

One good turn deserves another, and where both can be made without the slightest departure from veracity, the value of both is enhanced.— The Editor of the "Progress" has done us the [illegible] to call us "a gentleman of talent," and without any more violation of truth than he is guilty of, we say he is one of the most *weighty* Editors in the Confederacy.

Mr. E. H. Britton has sold out the Carolina *Times*, published at Charlotte, to Mr. S. W. Whitaker, proprietor of the *Bulletin*, the former paper being merged in the latter. Mr. Britton takes charge of the local department of the *Bulletin* under the new arrangement.

Stoppage of Travel.—Civilians are not now allowed to pass over the railroad leading to Richmond via Danville. The Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 2d says:

Two trains northward, via Danville, yesterday brought back several civilians who had taken passage for Richmond, in consequence of peremptory orders from headquarters, forbidding the use of the road for any other purpose than the transportation of soldiers, munitions of war and army supplies.

We learn the same order has been extended to the Southern roads, and no doubt many nimble gentlemen, who anticipated large profits as the result of their migratory habits, will be sadly annoyed and discomfited.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

A fair spring moon was gliding far up in the azure beauty of the sky, taking cognizance of the earth and its inhabitants in the absence of the sun, and sending her silvery winged messengers hither and thither on curious dainty errands. Over the white sails far out at sea, the still broad prairies, the grand old rocks, the wandering waters, these fairy workers strayed; lifting the mist veil from the valleys or lighting the purple darkness of the silent wood, and lending a wonderous grace and softness to all they touched.

They kissed an orchard white and pink with blossom, then with pearly fingers parted the crocus leaves from a chamber window, and rested reverently on a young child's head. A sweet thing at her mother's knee, singing her evening hymn, praying her evening prayer. It was a holy lamp illuminated that room, so peacefully bright the heavenly radiance shone; revealing the calm motherly face, the richest bloom of which had been worn into the face of the child, and into which had passed, with passing years, a spiritual serenity that told of a mind dwelling in peace with God and good will towards all his children.

'Our Father, who art in heaven,' came in sweetly lisped accents from the infant mouth. Not a breath of wind stirred the crocus-blossoms, and yet their golden leaves were gently showered over those two, mother and daughter. Was heaven so near that its angels had come crowding about the open casement? 'Hallowed be Thy name.' With a thrill, nature breathed the sweet response.

'Thy kingdom come.' The blood of martyrs cries out for it from the ground; and, weary of warring with every contending wrong, a million sorrowing hearts united in the pious supplication.

'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' The words went forth with music-winged, and not alone from infant lips.

'Give us this day our daily bread.' Every-where hungering and thirsting souls awaited the down dropping of the heavenly manna.

'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.— And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.' Thus the low whispered words ran on, dropping sweetly from lips scarcely conscious of evil, while over the earth the voice of the sorely tempted and down trodden was lifted up, heavy with this supplication: Deliver us from evil.

'For thine is the kingdom.' The kingdom of God, oh! Father; responded the mother's soul, her heart filled with a divine rapture.

'The power,' continued the little one. The power to work out thine own right purpose, said the mother.

'And the glory,' said the child. The glory, be thou wilt; whispered the mother's faith. The kingdom, the power, the glory. The angel choristers sing it over the eternal hills, and the depths of the upper sea sent forth their loud acclaim.

'Amen,' concluded the infant pleader.

The mother's kiss passed down upon the amber curls, the rose red mouth, the rounded cheeks; and then creeping very close to that golden ladder, whereon the angels ascend and descend, the fair child slept and dreamed of heaven.

A Drop of Ink.—Bulwer makes Richelieu say: 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' We deny the potency of the pen—we utterly abrogate the power of the quill. They are puerile and worthless as instruments of execution, unchecked with the magic of charmed fluid. They are perishable with a breath or thought—their contingent [illegible] its work and lives forever. A pointed stick would serve their purpose —a sea of blood were futile as a substitute for their accompanying affiliation. Numberless the attributes; boundless the influences and agencies imbodied in a drop of ink. Upon the waters of the raging turbid Rio Grande, a drop of ink would be lost and swallowed in the muddy current, and yet that tiny drop falling on its destined page, might cause the Rio Grande to run with blood. A single drop has raised an empire from out the chaos of revolution—a single drop has upturned nations, beheaded monarchs, destroyed thrones and created dynasties. A drop of ink approaches nearer in its power, the attributes of superhumanity, than aught else on this terrestial sphere; it cannot make a life, but it can make a hecatomb. It can cause parents to forswear their children—children to deny their parents. It can plant the olive in the midst of battle, or it can ruthlessly snatch the peaceful branch away and wrap a world in flames. It can incite mankind to love their enemies and hate their friends. It can unite the hearts of lovers, or it can sunder the most sacred ties that bind humanity together. It has made earth a garden of knowledge, and betrayed the existence of its exhaustless stores of wealth. The sea acknowledges its supremacy, while the air is musical with the songs of puissance. It has wrecked a belief in the "holy of holies," and again, it has built up a faith in Him, that endureth forever. Limitless, infinite and eternal, is the power of a drop of ink.

CITY ELECTION.

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they wi'l be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election. I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,

J. J. OVERBY.

Jan 2-td

*.*Standard copy till day.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MERchants Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th 1863. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.

Dec 30-1w*

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.]

Later from the North.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—New York papers of the 30th received.

Official report of Admiral Porter acknowledges the defeat of the expedition which has returned to Fortress Monroe. It says hardly anything worked well from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. The explosion of two hundred and fifteen tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort was a great spectacle but a failure, and the rebel garrison was not at all injured. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was most imposing and skillful, but Porter and Butler differed greatly as to its effects. Then come the extraordinary bursting of six hundred pounder Parrott guns on different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties and the loss of confidence. More important than all these, there seems to have been no proper co operation between the land forces and navy.

Admiral Lee telegraphs from Florence, 27th, to the Navy Department that Hood was crossing the River above Muscle Shoals.

The Railroad to Corinth is in our possession, so Hood could not get supplies by that route.

The Steamer *North American* was lost off the Florida coast on the 21st and two hundred Yankee soldiers drowned.

Gold 225½.

Hood's Army.

Selma, Dec. 30.—The reports of this afternoon say that a well known gentleman of Huntsville, who left that place on the 21st inst., and arrived at Meridian on Thursday afternoon, brings the following very gratifying intelligence from Hood's army:

Gen. Hood on the eve of withdrawing from near Nashville, was attacked vigorously by the enemy, who massed a heavy force and threw it upon his centre, composed of Cheatham and Bates' divisions. These veteran troops gave way. Hood then moved on Columbia, where he was at latest dates, on Thursday, 20th.

There was another fight in which the enemy were badly whipped, loosing one entire brigade of cavalry and six hundred wagons. The population of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama were thoroughly aroused and every man and boy capable of bearing arms was hurrying to join our army. Ten companies were formed at Huntsville in a week. That place had been taken possession of by ten Yankee regiments from Point Peak, but Roddy had been ordered to retake and hold at all hazards.— Ten gunboats came up the Tennessee River and attempted to cross the muscle shoals. At Decatur Roddy had attacked them, crippling one and probably another.— The remainder were injured. Forrest had been made Lieutenant General.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper,	six months	$25.00
" "	Three months	15.00
" "	One month	5.00
Weekly paper,	three months	5.00
" "	six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-dlmw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Geo. L. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-dlm w4t

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

For Sale.

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST IN THE Road between Salem and High Point, N C Apply to E T CLEMMONS, Salem, N C

Dec 29-4t*

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Morehead depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	[illegible]
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	6 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	13 00
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	15 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal.	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	36 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides.	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	3 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	5 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1	2 50
do	No 2	1 75
do	Lug	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	30 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employment."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the [illegible] day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for [illegible] on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Gov's Appraisement for State of N. C.
W. H. Jones, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	W'n'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	W'n'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
FEB				1	2	3	4	AUG			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MAR				1	2	3	4	SEPT						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL							1	OCTR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

Dec 30-dtf

Standard copy.

FRENCH Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WA[illegible]

Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

For Rent!

A HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS AND two acres of ground; also [illegible] house and kitchen a good well of water in the yard.

Dec 30-4t S. BRA[illegible]TNEY.

Bank Stock For Sale!

FROM FIVE TO TWENTY SHARES OF THE Stock of the Bank of North Carolina for sale. Apply at this office. Dec 28-1tf

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court house, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.

Dec 30-dtd Inspectors

STRAYED OR CAPTURED,

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D, A SMALL WHITE Sow Pig, about 3 months old, unmarked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving information at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 24-tf

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' familes, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C

Dec. 30-d&w6t

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 70 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C. D. EDWARDS,

Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,

Nov 19-d&wtf Graham, N. C.

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good House Girl. For one that can come well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 13-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1865.

[illegible]

Conscription.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday [illegible] that Congress [illegible] passed a [illegible] bill, by which all white men—(don't know whether to include negroes or not)—from [illegible] to [illegible] are to be put in the service; the only exemptions being the Governors of States and their Aids. We do not know whether the report is well founded or not, but from the [illegible] and desperation of Congress we think it more than probable; and if so, and it be carried out and enforced, our subjugation and utter ruin is not only a question of time but one of very short time. Many sections are already stripped of supplies, and it is a fact well known to all that our armies stand in greater need of bread and meat than of more men. We have put men enough in the field already, to have carried on the war five years, had they been properly managed; and our present armies and our other resources are sufficient to continue the struggle and prevent subjugation, provided we had an Executive and a Congress with wisdom and discretion equal to the emergency.

The great present need of the country, is confidence, and to restore that confidence to the army and the people, those who rule at Richmond must quit their secret sessions, cease their petty tyrannies, treat the people as free citizens who are their equals, and rise above the grovelling passions and malignant hatreds that have characterized their previous course. Give us wisdom in council equal to our valor upon the field, and all may yet be well; but an attempt to put all the men in the country under arms, thus ignoring all the industrial pursuits of the country, and cutting off entirely the production of supplies necessary to keep them in the field, will leave us but one short campaign, which will close in ruin and disgrace to the Confederacy. Every reverse to our arms has been followed by some reckless and extravagant action on the part of Congress, and hence we are prepared to give credence to this rumor.

The bill may pass and all men may be ordered to the front, but we'll wager a dukedom that the original secessionists will manage to keep out in some way. We defy Mr. Davis, his Congress or other earthly power to get them in.

When we copy any original matter from the *Conservative*, editorials, communications or other articles prepared solely and exclusively for that paper, by the Editor or employees thereof, we give that paper credit. No one ever heard of crediting the Governor's Message, or other official documents, to the "organ" through which they make their first appearance. As well might the *Conservative* ask us to credit General Gatlin's general orders to that paper, as the Governor's Message. The *Conservative* knew better; but it is in keeping with the course which the invisible writing Editor of that sheet has pursued towards us. He will find, however, that his attempts to ignore the existence of this paper will recoil upon his own head, while to us they will be harmless.

West Tennessee.—An official dispatch received at the War Department, at Richmond, on the 28th, states that an expedition left Memphis on the 21st instant, moving eastward on the "State line road," by which designation, we presume, reference is made to the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The dispatch says that the force consists of two brigades of negro infantry and one brigade of white cavalry, and that the advance had reached "Fayette depot"—no doubt "Lafayette" station on the railroad [illegible], which is thirty-one miles from Memphis. The object of this movement had not been developed when Gen. Taylor reported. It cannot be directed against Gen. Hood's communications, as the force is too insignificant for that purpose, and would have to march over [illegible] miles before it would [illegible]. Whatever mischief was intended has [illegible] been accomplished by this time, and the column has probably returned to Memphis.

We have Richmond and Petersburg papers of Saturday but they contain no news. All was quiet along the extended lines of the two armies, scarcely a gun being fired.

Extensive preparations were being made to give the noble veterans of Gen. Lee's army a grand New Year's dinner, and the Richmond papers of Saturday were confident it would be a brilliant success.

The Old Issue.—We were under the impression that the old issue expired with the old year, but some contend to the contrary. An exchange says:

"Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill extending the time within which the old issue may be exchanged for the new under Act of 17th February, 1864, until the 1st of July, 1865."

New Advertisements.—Jno. C. McCowan—Desirable property for sale.

Branson & Farrar—Almanac for 1865.

See advertisement of J. H. Kirkham.

Hanson Hughes—$25 reward.

THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH.

We extract the following account, with its interesting [illegible]: [illegible] we had Fort McAllister, on the West bank of the Ogeechee, a few miles below the Gulf Railroad. We also had strong batteries at Rose Dew, between the two [illegible], at Beaulieu, Thunderbolt, Causton's Bluff, &c., and troops stationed on Isle of Hope and Whitemarsh islands. Our newly erected fortifications [illegible], were very strong [illegible] though they were not commenced till after Sherman had nearly reached Milledgeville. Sherman's army appeared before those works about the 8th or 9th instant, and on Saturday, the 10th, considerable fighting occurred. Several severe assaults were made, in which the enemy were signally repulsed. Early on Sunday morning, the 11th, a tremendous cannonading began and was kept up for half the day. It was supposed in the city that a heavy engagement was going on, but it proved to be only a general shelling from the heavy guns on our lines. Sherman was in no condition to attack our works. He was scarce of ammunition and had no heavy guns, as well as other difficulties in the way of his giving battle. During the siege severe assaults were several times made on particular points, with a view of storming our works and breaking through our lines, but all these were handsomely repulsed.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, a flag of truce was sent in by Sherman, demanding the surrender of the city, and on Sunday, the 18th, a reply was given by Gen. Beauregard, refusing to comply with the demand. On Monday, the evacuation commenced—the first squad coming out about mid-day, another came out at four P. M., and two others at night.—How rapidly the evacuation was thereafter conducted I know not, except from reports. It is said the evacuation took place on Tuesday night. I fear all our soldiers did not get out. Some of them were twelve or fourteen miles from the city, while many were eight miles off. The heaviest fighting of the siege took place on Monday evening and night, the 19th. The enemy were repulsed in all their attacks on our lines; so the soldiers must have been there, and not on the retreat. If so, I cannot perceive how it is possible for all to have come out by Tuesday night, though they may have done so. We had several boats capable of carrying from 500 to 1,000 each across the river at a trip, and a pontoon bridge besides.

Very few of the citizens left the city. Many would have done so if they could, but the realization of their condition came too late. It found them all unprepared, and escape impossible. There was no alternative but to submit to their terrible fate. It does seem to me that our military authorities should, by some means, have given some notice or hint to the people, or time allowed those who desired to do so, either to get away or set their houses in order if they intended to stay. Perhaps I am wrong in this conclusion—I will not say positively. As before stated, the people were in the dark as to what was going on. They hoped we would be able to force Sherman to the coast, either to the right or to the left, and save the city, and in this belief, very little private property of any description was sent off.—Neither of the newspaper offices were removed, and all the material of both, including a considerable supply of paper, fell into the hands of the enemy.—If they remain there long, we may expect soon to have them issuing Yankee newspapers from the offices of those hitherto substantial Southern journals.

The last issue of the *News* was on Saturday morning, the 10th instant. The enemy had cut all the railroads and telegraph wires, thus cutting off any outside information by mail or otherwise, and the military authorities desired nothing concerning the situation, or what was there taking place, to be made public. Under these circumstances the paper was stopped, and the editor and printers went into service.

The *Republican* continued to issue a quarter sheet but it contained no news, either local or from abroad, and was, under the circumstances, the most unsatisfactory newspaper that I ever tried to read. I never witnessed such a forcible illustration of the value of newspapers in a community. Everybody was in a state of suspense. There was a pretty general hope that the city would be saved, but no one could give any substantial reason for this hope, having no certain grounds upon which to base it; and ignorance of the real condition kept them from arriving at a different conclusion and preparing for the worst.—All was uncertainty and doubt. Hope was mingled with fear, and it was difficult for any one to decide which preponderated in his own mind. Every man when he met his neighbor, inquired, and was inquired of, after the news, and neither could gratify the other. All were the victims of every imaginable kind of rumor and opinion from the best to the worst. I hope never to pass through such dreadful days again. Such suspense is worse agony than any reality, be it ever so dreadful.

But Savannah has fallen; and what next? This is a momentous question, and causes every heart to beat quicker with anxious thought. It is said by some that Sherman has utterly demolished the Central Railroad from Millen down, and by others that it is very slightly damaged. It is reported that Kilpatrick's cavalry have gone off on a raid down the Gulf Road, to Thomasville, where the rolling stock of that road, and a large amount belonging to the Central Railroad, was carried for safety. If it be true that the Central Road from Millen down is destroyed; and if Kilpatrick captures and destroys the cars and engines at Thomasville and burns the bridges on the Gulf Road, we may safely conclude that Sherman does not intend to remain long in Savannah. If, on the contrary, the Central Road is not destroyed from Millen down, and if Kilpatrick does not destroy the bridges or damage the track of the Gulf Road, but captures and brings back towards Savannah the rolling stock, we may fairly conclude that Sherman intends to occupy Savannah permanently as a post, and organize expeditions from there against other parts, and draw supplies along the Gulf Road from Southern and South-western Georgia.

In my opinion, he will as soon as possible, organize an expedition against the State of South Carolina. His aim will probably be to strike the railroad at Branchville, and from there attempt to take Charleston and perhaps Augusta; and not only so, but to cut off the supplies for Lee's army, which are sent from Carolina and Georgia. How far the taking of the road at Branchville would affect Lee on the score of subsistence, forage, &c., I cannot say, but suppose it would to some extent, and possibly to a very serious one. If Sherman should take Branchville, starve out Charleston, and then move on through Carolina to Wilmington, he would compel Lee to evacuate Virginia, unless Hood should take Nashville, recover the whole State of Tennessee, and open up again communication through East Tennessee, which I have no idea will be done, for Hood's expedition is already believed to have proved disastrous. It was a very foolish movement, and never should have been undertaken. He should never have crossed the Tennessee River. When his army was at Florence, Thomas was beyond the river, and the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta destroyed. If Hood had then embarked his troops by railroad, and pushed them through rapidly, he could have landed them all in Augusta in time to have marched them up and intercepted the enemy at Millen or near there.—Sherman's whole army could then have been wiped out, and Sherman would have been unable to do anything but remain where he was.

Where is that great [illegible] the President promised us, and which [illegible] [illegible] the world the [illegible] Grant, the butcher. [illegible] will ever make this complaint against Hood, who has butchered his troops as recklessly as ever Grant did, with this difference in favor of the latter, that Grant's country has plenty of men to draw upon to fill up the ranks as fast as he has lost them, while Hood's country is not so full of resources of the kind. The [illegible] tens of thousands [illegible] Hood [illegible] as brave as human heart could be, but he is only a reckless, daring fighter, without the wisdom, capacity and generalship necessary to command one of our great armies in this dreadful struggle for existence. This fact was well understood or believed by most intelligent persons in the country, and his short and disastrous career since his elevation to the chief command of the army of Tennessee has most abundantly demonstrated it.

I have no idea what plans are in the minds of the Government, to defeat the grand scheme of Sherman in causing the fall of Charleston and Wilmington, and the giving up of Virginia by the falling back of Lee's army, by making a simple movement through the State of South Carolina; and would not tell if I knew. It is, however, very strongly impressed upon my mind, that unless Sherman is met, fought and defeated, he will accomplish all this—it may be without fighting a single battle. How he is to be defeated in this I do not know, unless Hood's army is brought here and united with the command of Beauregard.

But if matters should unfortunately take such a turn as to make it necessary for Lee to give up Richmond and evacuate Virginia, where will he fall back to? He must either come down into the Carolinas and Georgia, or go into Tennessee and Kentucky. It will put a new aspect upon the military situation, and require new combinations and an entire change of programme on the part of the enemy to meet it. It may result greatly to our benefit, and it may not; the former, if wise and able commanders are placed at the heads of our divisions, and wise counsels prevail—the latter, if otherwise. I aver that not one of our great disasters were either necessary or unavoidable, but have resulted solely from a failure to adopt wise counsels by those at the helm. It is time we should redeem our errors. It is time our Government should make a slight change in some of its previous methods of conducting affairs.

THE EXAMINER OPPOSED TO THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE ARMING OF NEGROES.

We entirely concur in many of the ideas set forth in the following article from the *Examiner*, relative to the proposition to arm and then free the slaves:

When in any crisis of a nation's fate men are seen to lose their heads, and to look all round them in wild alarm, it is a proof that they at least are subdued: if the mass of their countrymen had no more presence of mind than they have the doom of all would be near at hand. We seem to have some such frightened counsellors in the Confederacy at this moment, and their wild outcries grate and jar dreadfully upon the general calm and resolute tone of the country. They do not help, but hinder. They resemble the shrieking passengers in the "Tempest," to whom the Boatswain had to say, "You mar our labors: keep your cabins: you do assist the storm." One public journal exorts these Confederate States to throw themselves back into the arms of England, France and Spain, the Powers which first planted colonies here,—to go back like the prodigal son; to acknowledge that we were young birds that had broken the shell too soon; to recant all those high words we have had in our mouths for two or three generations, about liberty, rights of man and democracy, and promise not to do so any more. To be sure the poor frightened creature tells us to take this course, if we should prove to be unable to maintain our own cause against our enemies: but to utter the suggestion, above all to utter it now, is to say too plainly that if we should, but which we [illegible] or rather [illegible] such as we have, proved unable to maintain ourselves; that is, seeing we are beaten, overmatched, overwhelmed; and ready to sink, [illegible] all ye good Christians and [illegible] take us to yourselves as your [illegible] subjects forever! The blind panic of the writer makes him even unable to see that neither England nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves. Nations are not good Samaritans: if they see a weakly brother fallen among thieves, wounded and lying half dead, they do not trouble themselves about him; do not even pass by on the other side; but explore his pockets, if per-adventure there be something left to take away from him. If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, not even know of our existence, while we are vigorously baffling and beating back gigantic invasions, year after year, in haughty reliance on our own powers and a good cause, and able also to offer them advantageous alliances and reciprocal benefits, how would they receive such an invitation as this,—now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation, now that we are broken and haggard, we pray you to go to war with them nation for our redemption; and having nothing else to offer—take ourselves and our children for vassals to your children; take this land that once was ours and partition it amongst you. This will not do.

The alternative is not offered us, as the panic-stricken mortal imagines—to be subjects either of England or of France—or subjects of the Yankees. We have not the choice; the very proposal [illegible] to be made to those Powers would prove that we were already subjugated—would be an admission that we had set up a pretension we could not support, and provoked an enemy we could not fight; and they would coldly bid us creep back into the "Union," and stay there. They would understand that the United States, [this Confederacy once subdued,] must be the ruling Power of the West; they would be glad to cement their friendship with our enemies by treating us with contumely; and would so endeavor to make a general treaty settling the affairs of all America, and giving guarantees both to Mexico and Canada.

One is ashamed even to refute and rebuke this mean suggestion, begotten by terror upon ignorance. It would be pleasing to think we should never hear more of it. But then there is another; and not very dissimilar in kind, [illegible]. Another counsellor [who also, of course, takes for granted that we are virtually conquered] advises us to make known to European nations that we are ready to abolish slavery: "that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation; and we are assured that this would secure recognition, and perhaps intervention." It is not alleged that England or France, or the Government of either, has ever said or hinted that they would make this bargain; but if they would, then we are exhorted to say that we would. Now this also, however the idea may be muffled up, amounts exactly to an invitation to England and France, or one of them, to make war upon the United States, in order to save us from Yankee domination; and in return we are to offer them, [illegible] the destruction of our labor power, which would leave us of no use to them, to ourselves, or to anybody else. It is said, indeed, that this would be a great concession to the "opinion of mankind, which is anti-slavery," and that the evil consequences would fall upon the abolitionized country, which would [illegible]. Very well, then it would be a good [illegible] [illegible] the Yankees [illegible] we have done more, this is not the alternative. To give up slavery would not save us from being subject to the Yankees: on the contrary, when we should have made this graceful concession to the public opinion of Europe, then Europe would very heartily think that we had done that which we [illegible], and the [illegible] taken out of us, would make [illegible] of our country to [illegible].

What does [illegible] many [illegible] of these wretched outcries of alarm and self-abandonment? They [illegible] already, and [illegible] [illegible] a white flag in every point of the [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] We should be already [illegible]. Our help and hope never were, and are not now, in Europe, Asia or Africa. Here, on our own ground, we have the powers and materials both to vindicate our independence and destroy our enemies. If our affairs are now somewhat gloomy, it is for want, not of sympathy or aid abroad, but of energy and wisdom at home. It is for want of confidence in the efficient administration of our military affairs, which are the only affairs. Neither can this confidence be restored by always crying Confidence! Only let us have Confidence! Have trust in one another; and slang of that sort. On the contrary, matters are made worse; for mankind naturally abhors your confidence man. Our affairs can be restored only by placing the military affairs of the country in a really capable hand; in the hand of one who will not need to keep piteously appealing for confidence, or feelingly deprecating misconstruction; and by giving to him carte blanche—yes and carte blanche too, and saying, Now lead on and we will follow thee.

Then we will have no need to be looking anxiously across the Atlantic to see whether Freedom is about to dawn upon us from the East. National independence is not carried over the sea in ships; where it grows, there it stands, like an oak. If we have not here, within ourselves, the whole of the elements of it, the materials and the spirit, the body and the soul, then we shall never see it, never.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER PROPOSES TO ARM AND FREE THE NEGROES.

The following article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we are sure will be generally condemned by the people of North Carolina, is attracting some attention:

Mr. Lincoln wants more men, and calls for 300,000—to make up the deficit of 200,000 due on the last call. He has withheld this call until success have greatly raised the spirit of his people, and promise, in their opinion, a speedy and successful termination of the war. He will easily get these 500,000 men; that may be accepted as certain.—Already the armies of the enemy outnumber ours largely, and with these 500,000, the superiority will be greatly increased. What are we doing to meet this increase of force on the part of the enemy? The 40,000 pioneer and engineer troops recommended by the President have not yet been authorized by Congress. What are our authorities thinking about? Are they waiting for the Polish contingent?

It is high time that the negro conscription bill was under discussion; it is too much to hope that such a measure will not elicit strong opposition and long discussion. But opposition is being speedily effected by the progress of the enemy. Men are beginning to see that this war cannot be conducted successfully on our part if negroes and slavery are permitted to stand in the way of national existence. The people understand now that the issue is between using the negroes ourselves and permitting the enemy to use them against us. Thus is the way Gen. Lee stated the question to Mr. Miles. And it is certainly stating the question very correctly. Sherman has already recruited his army by seven thousand—which being taken from us and added to the enemy, is equivalent to fourteen thousand.

Subjugation and reconstruction alike involve abolition, and submission must be made with the same primary condition. Slavery is, therefore, hopelessly and eternally dead, upon any issue of the war, except that of our success, and our success is equally hopeless without additional men. Can the white population furnish the men necessary to restore the army to relative equality with that of the enemy? We do not believe it can. Where, then, must the men come from? Gen. Lee suggests to his countrymen the employment of the slaves, but the objection to the proposition is, that it involves ultimately abolition. That may be and may not be true. But if it does involve abolition, shall we hesitate to adopt it, when abolition is involved in our defeat; not only abolition, but confiscation of all other property, and the establishment of negro superiority over the Southern white man?

Already the dominant party in the United States have a majority of two-thirds in the Congress in favor of an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the States, and while Southern men hold that no majority, however large, can constitutionally abolish slavery, yet no party in the United States holds that principle; and the Constitution, once changed and slavery abolished, no terms of re-union, which embraced slavery, would have any support in the United States, and the war would necessarily be continued until the Southern States were conquered and deprived of all voice by conquest, or submitted to the altered Constitution. Those men among us, if any there be, who desire reconstruction rather than the employment of the slaves in the army, with the hope that they would preserve their negroes, may reflect on this fact with profit to their country, and satisfy themselves that the preservation of slavery by re-union or reconstruction is impossible.

If unable to keep up the aggregate of the armies by supplying their loss with new recruits, it is only a question of time when those armies will be unable to keep the field against the enemy. When that day arrives our cause is not lost, but slavery and our slaves are gone. Thus, long before we are subjugated, long before our armies are destroyed, long before the spirit of our people is broken, the enemy may, and, perhaps, will have, overrun the country, and carried off the slaves, or organized and armed them against their masters. Then, Gen. Lee was right when he said: We must decide between using our negroes or seeing them used against us.

Another objection is that the employment of negroes in the army will so much reduce the labor of the country as to materially lessen the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the army and the people. But, on the contrary, we believe that with the conscription of 150,000 negroes, the present remorseless conscription of the whites may be very much modified; and one white man at home is worth "fifteen negroes," according to the principle of the present conscript law.

If we were confident and certain that the employment of the negroes involved the abolition of slavery, we could not but [illegible]. For, with or without slavery, we should oppose such subjugation and submission. And convinced that the ultimate effects of this measure will be the abolition of the institution, it would be the part of wisdom for the people of the States to anticipate these effects, and proclaiming to the world their earnest and resolute purpose to be forever free from Yankee domination, Abolish the institution forthwith.

We are aware that all the principles and prejudices of the people oppose anything that approaches [illegible] [illegible] of the people of these States [illegible] to [illegible] to make any sacrifice [illegible] of slavery and slaves, so really as they have had their noble [illegible] upon the altar of their country; [illegible] [illegible] would induce them to return to the Union; but that the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. If there are any [illegible] people of Virginia, [illegible] turn our attention to the consideration of how we may best use slavery to advance the cause of nationality and self government.

"THE END OF SLAVERY."

No wonder that, while leading southern journals are proposing the voluntary abandonment of slavery, the abolition fanatics of the North should rejoice at the consummation of hopes so long deferred. Under the above heading the New York *Tribune* says:

We showed recently that the complexion of the next Congress and of the Legislatures of the loyal States makes the abolition of slavery, by means of an amendment to the Constitution, a certainty.

* * * * *

Whenever Congress shall propose the adoption of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and Conventions shall be called in all the States to ascertain the sentiments of the people, there is no reasonable doubt that we shall carry New Jersey and Delaware. And as to Kentucky, which has been hitherto regarded as the strongest bulwark of slavery, we have above shown that the leading opposition papers in the State admit that the people are sick of fighting any longer for its maintenance, and that they are ready to proclaim by their votes that it has now become an "incumbrance to the private property and moral advancement of the State."

We feel, therefore, sure that whenever the question shall be presented to the people of the United States, all the twenty-five States which have had a popular election for President will vote for the adoption of the constitutional amendment. To these we may add Louisiana, the Legislature of which State has elected Lincoln electors. Of Tennessee, likewise, there can be no doubt. East Tennessee is to-day more radical than Missouri, and slavery has practically ceased to exist in the whole State. We have thus twenty-seven States, or three fourths of all the States which, but for the outbreak of the rebellion, would now be represented in Congress.

We expect that in the present Congress enough Democratic members will be found willing to submit the great question of the age to a popular vote. If they, however, should still refuse to disconnect the Democratic party from the crushing burden of an advocacy of slavery, we feel assured by the recent history of Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana, that there will be an overwhelming majority for the anti-slavery amendment in the next Congress, whose existence commences on the 4th of March, 1865.

Garroters, burglars, pickpockets and other desperate characters are increasing in all the large cities. In Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg they seem to abound.

Gen. D. H. Hill left Columbia on Friday last under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Desirable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On the 20th of January 1865, on the premises, [illegible] miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it in woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,

Jan 3-td [illegible]

*** Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Attention!

The subscriber will retire from business on the 1st day of February, [illegible]. All those indebted will please call at his Store, two doors south of the Express Office, and settle either by paying the cash or close accounts by note.

Jan 3-dlt J. H. KIRKHAM.

*** Standard copy three times.

$25 Reward.

Some one removed the sign from my Barber Shop on Friday night last. It is a painted pole of the usual kind used by Barbers. I will give the above reward for its recovery.

Jan 3-dlt HANSON HUGHES.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—FOR 1865!

Turner's Almanac now ready. Price per hundred, $75 00; per dozen, 10 00; single copies, 1 00.

Send in your orders soon.

Jan 3-d1w BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.

SALE OF
N. C. Bonds.

Treasury Department of N. C., [illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on the [illegible] next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi-annually, [illegible] January, 1865.

The proposals [illegible]

I reserve the right to reject bids [illegible] deem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for [illegible]

[illegible]

Dec 17-dtill 2d Jan'y Pub. Treas.